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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER LLP 901 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4413			EXAMINER TANG, KARIN C	
			ART UNIT 2451	PAPER NUMBER
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/501,739

**Applicant(s)**

BACK ET AL.

**Examiner**

KAREN C. TANG

**Art Unit**

2451

**Period for Reply** -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 March 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 9-11 and 13-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 9, 10, 11, 13-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SI/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

- A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 3/9/09 has been entered.
- Claims 1, 9, 10, 11, 13-17 are presented for further examination.

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 3/9/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that the cited art of records does not teach the amended limitation.

Examiner disagrees.

It is the teaching of Hunter, Park and O'Neill that disclose the limitation. Specifically Hunter, disclosing

the number domain connection request signal comprises an identifier for identifying the number domain connection request signal (RID, refer to Col 6, Lines 35-37), a number domain inputted by a user (UID + RID inputted by user, refer to Col 5, Lines 60-61), and a user index for identifying the user (UID identified the user, refer to Col 6, Lines 60-67);

and ...in a divided size corresponding to a size of a display of the mobile terminal (refer to Col 2, Lines 5-20, Col 6, lines 11-43, Col 8, Lines 34-50, disclosing utilizing the WAP which

allow to resize the media content at the server so that the content can display on the mobile devices)

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 9-11, 13-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hunter (US 6,865,608) in view of Park et al hereinafter Park (US 2003/0039241) in further view of O'Neill et al hereinafter O'Neill (US 7,362,727).

1. Referring to claim 1, Hunter discloses a method for connecting to the internet using a mobile terminal, the method comprising:

receiving an internet connection request signal from the mobile terminal (Col 1, lines 24-27 and Col 2, lines 14-15: request send by cellular phone to connect with the internet by entry of a linkage code);

determining whether the received internet connection request signal is a number domain connection request signal (Col 5, lines 58-65 teach that the linkage code is numeric, i.e. number domain; Col 2, lines 40-56 and Col 4, lines 65-67 teach a client software program, a program that process/decode the received linkage code, decoding involves the determining and checking the type of the code received.), wherein the number domain connection request signal comprises an identifier for identifying the number domain connection request signal (RID, refer to Col 6,

Lines 35-37), a number domain inputted by a user (UID + RID inputted by user, refer to Col 5, Lines 60-61), and a user index for identifying the user (UID identified the user, refer to Col 6, Lines 60-67);

determining whether a number domain of the number domain connection request signal exists in a pre-stored number structure, wherein the number domain comprises a contents classification number and a second domain number (figure 3A, elements 301-302 depicts the step for determining if the linkage code exists in pre-stored memory. Col 5, lines 24-26 and Col 6, lines 37-40 teach the database that stores the URL associated with the linkage code; Col 5, lines 1-18 and Col 7, lines 19-24 teach that the linkage code contains subcodes: the routing identification code (RID) and item identification (IID), Hunter also discloses that the linkage code can be a customized format which implies that it may include a classification number, a first domain number and a second domain number);

converting the number domain into a letter domain if the number domain exists in the pre-stored number structure (Col 4, lines 65-67 teach decoded linkage code. Col 7, lines 22-24 teach RID within the linkage code is used to obtain the URL address, where the URL address is the letter domain),

transmitting website information corresponding to the converted letter domain to the mobile terminal (Col 8, lines 55-56 teach the web content being transfer to the mobile communication device) in a divided size corresponding to a size of a display of the mobile terminal (refer to Col 2, Lines 5-20, Col 6, lines 11-43, Col 8, Lines 34-50, disclosing utilizing the WAP which allow to resize the media content at the server so that the content can display on the mobile devices) wherein: the second domain number is a number corresponding to a name of

a site (Col 7, lines 22-24 teach the routing identification number (RID) that corresponds to the URL template, where URL template contains the name of the site) and corresponding to a letter designated on a key pad on the mobile terminal (Col 5, lines 1-7 and lines 54-65 teach the number domain is the number associated to the cell phone numeric keypad).

Although Hunter disclosed the invention substantially as claimed, Hunter is silent on “the number domain comprises a first domain number and the first domain is a highest level domain”

Park, in an analogous art discloses “the number domain comprises a first domain number and the first domain is a highest level domain (refer to 0043)”

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Hunter and Park because Park’s teaching of “the number domain comprises a first domain number and the first domain is a highest level domain” would improve Hunter’s system by reducing system’s complexity and introduce the direct channel.

Although Hunter and Park disclosed the invention substantially as claimed, Hunter and Park are silent regarding “wherein the number of bytes allocated to classification in a number domain is predetermined”.

O’Neill, in an analogous art discloses “wherein the number of bytes allocated to classification in a number domain is predetermined” (refer to Col 7, Lines 25-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Hunter, Park and O’Neill because O’Neill’s teaching of “wherein the number of bytes allocated to classification in a number domain is predetermined” would improve the Hunter and Park’s system by allowing the system to expertise the processing of user’s request by processing the numerical IP address rather than the domain name address.

2. Referring to claim 9, Hunter discloses: a method for connecting to the Internet using a mobile telephone, the method comprising:

receiving an internet connection request signal from the mobile telephone (Col 1, lines 24-27 and Col 2, lines 14-15: request send by cellular phone to connect with the internet);

determining whether the received internet connection request signal is a number domain connection request signal or a letter domain connection request signal (Col 5, lines 58-65 teach that the linkage code is numeric, i.e. number domain; Col 2, lines 40-56 and Col 4, lines 65-67 teach a client software program, a program that process/decode the received linkage code, decoding involves the determining and checking the type of the code received.), wherein the number domain connection request signal comprises an identifier for identifying the number domain connection request signal (RID, refer to Col 6, Lines 35-37), a number domain inputted by a user (UID + RID inputted by user, refer to Col 5, Lines 60-61), and a user index for identifying the user (UID identified the user, refer to Col 6, Lines 60-67);

analyzing a number structure of a number domain of the number domain connection request signal if the number domain connection request signal is received, wherein the number domain comprises a contents classification number and a second domain number (Col 2, lines 40-56 and Col 4, lines 65-67 teach a client software program, a program that process/decode the received linkage code; Col 7, lines 19-39 teach how the linkage code is broken up and utilized to retrieve corresponding URL; Col 5, lines 1-18 and Col 7, lines 19-24 teach that the linkage code contains subcodes: the routing identification code (RID) and item identification (IID), Hunter

also discloses that the linkage code can be a customized format which implies that it may include a classification number, a first domain number and a second domain number);

determining whether the analyzed number structure exists in a pre-stored number structure (figure 3A, elements 301-302 depicts the step for determining if the linkage code exists in pre-stored memory. Col 5, lines 24-26 and Col 6, lines 37-40 teach the database that stores the URL associated with the linkage code);

converting the number domain into a letter domain if the analyzed number structure exists in the pre-stored number structure (Col 4, lines 65-67 teach the decoded linkage code. Col 7, lines 22-24 teach RID within the linkage code is used to obtain the URL address, where the URL address are the letter domain); and

transmitting information of a site corresponding to the converted letter domain through a network (Col 8, lines 55-56 teach the web content being transfer to the mobile communication device) in a divided size corresponding to a size of a display of the mobile terminal (refer to Col 2, Lines 5-20, Col 6, lines 11-43, Col 8, Lines 34-50, disclosing utilizing the WAP which allow to resize the media content at the server so that the content can display on the mobile devices) wherein the second domain number is a number corresponding to a name of the site (Col 7, lines 22-24 teach the routing identification number (RID) that corresponds to the URL template, where URL template contains the name of the site) and corresponding to a letter designated on a key pad of the mobile telephone (Col 5, lines 1-7 and lines 54-65 teach the number domain is the number associated to the cell phone numeric keypad).

Although Hunter disclosed the invention substantially as claimed, Hunter is silent on “the number domain comprises a first domain number and the first domain is a highest level domain”



Park, in an analogous art discloses “the number domain comprises a first domain number and the first domain is a highest level domain (refer to 0043)”

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Hunter and Park because Park’s teaching of “the number domain comprises a first domain number and the first domain is a highest level domain” would improve Hunter’s system by reducing system’s complexity and introduce the direct channel.

Although Hunter and Park disclosed the invention substantially as claimed, Hunter and Park are silent regarding “wherein the number of bytes allocated to classification in a number domain is predetermined”.

O’Neill, in an analogous art discloses “wherein the number of bytes allocated to classification in a number domain is predetermined” (refer to Col 7, Lines 25-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Hunter, Park and O’Neill because O’Neill’s teaching of “wherein the number of bytes allocated to classification in a number domain is predetermined” would improve the Hunter and Park’s system by allowing the system to expertise the processing of user’s request by processing the numerical IP address rather than the domain name address.

3. Referring to claim 10: Hunter, Park and O’Neill disclosed the method of claim 9, Hunter further discloses:

receiving the number domain corresponding to the letter domain of the site from an operator of the site (Col 5, lines 5-6, linkage code) to a letter domain of a site (Col 5, lines 13-18

URL link associated to the linkage code; Col 5, lines 13-18 teach the routing server as the operator of the site);

determining whether the number domain exists in the pre-stored number domain (Col 5, lines 13-16 teach the URL link being retrieved based on the linkage code which implies that the information relating to the linkage code was pre-stored); and

registering the received number domain as a number domain of the site if the same number domain does not exist in the pre-stored number domain (Col 5, lines 24-26 teach the routing identification code (RID) being cached for future rapid lookup).

4. Referring to claim 11: Hunter, Park and O'Neill disclosed the method of claim 9, Hunter further discloses: registering at least one of the number domain and the letter domain corresponding to the site (Col 9, line 45 teach the registration process. Col 5, lines 24-26 teach the routing identification code (RID) being cached for future rapid lookup).

5. Referring to claim 13, Hunter discloses: an internet connection system using a mobile telephone, the system comprising:

means for receiving an internet connection request signal from the mobile telephone (Col 1, lines 24-27 and Col 2, lines 14-15, request send by cellular phone to connect with the internet);

means for determining whether the received internet connection request signal is a number domain connection request signal (Col 4, lines 66-67 teach the decoded linkage code. Col 2, lines 40-56 and Col 4, lines 65-67 teach a client software program, a program that process

the received linkage code, determining and checking the type of the code received would be a necessary step before decoding it.), wherein the number domain connection request signal comprises an identifier for identifying the number domain connection request signal (RID, refer to Col 6, Lines 35-37), a number domain inputted by a user (UID + RID inputted by user, refer to Col 5, Lines 60-61), and a user index for identifying the user (UID identified the user, refer to Col 6, Lines 60-67);

means for determining whether a number domain of the number domain connection request signal exists in a pre-stored number structure (figure 3A, elements 301-302 depicts the step for determining if the linkage code exists in pre-stored memory. Col 5, lines 24-26 and Col 6, lines 37-40 teach the database that stores the URL associated with the linkage code), wherein the number domain comprises a contents classification number and a second domain number (Col 5, lines 1-18 and Col 7, lines 19-24 teach that the linkage code contains subcodes: the routing identification code (RID) and item identification (IID), Hunter also discloses that the linkage code can be a customized format which implies that it may include a classification number, a first domain number and a second domain number);

means for converting the number domain into a letter domain if the number domain exists in the pre-stored number structure (Col 5, lines 11-18 teach the conversion of linkage code/data to obtain URL link which contain the domain name); and

means for transmitting information of a site corresponding to the converted letter domain through a network (Col 8, lines 55-56 teach the web content being transfer to the mobile communication device) in a divided size corresponding to a size of a display of the mobile terminal (refer to Col 2, Lines 5-20, Col 6, lines 11-43, Col 8, Lines 34-50, disclosing utilizing

the WAP which allow to resize the media content at the server so that the content can display on the mobile devices) wherein the second domain number is a number corresponding to a name of the site (Col 7, lines 22-24 teach the routing identification number (RID) that corresponds to the URL template, where URL template contains the name of the site) and corresponding to a letter designated on a key pad of the mobile telephone (Col 5, lines 1-7 and lines 54-65 teach the number domain is the number associated to the cell phone numeric keypad).

Although Hunter disclosed the invention substantially as claimed, Hunter is silent on “the number domain comprises a first domain number and the first domain is a highest level domain”

Park, in an analogous art discloses “the number domain comprises a first domain number and the first domain is a highest level domain (refer to 0043)”

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Hunter and Park because Park’s teaching of “the number domain comprises a first domain number and the first domain is a highest level domain” would improve Hunter’s system by reducing system’s complexity and introduce the direct channel.

Although Hunter and Park disclosed the invention substantially as claimed, Hunter and Park are silent regarding “wherein the number of bytes allocated to classification in a number domain is predetermined”.

O’Neill, in an analogous art discloses “wherein the number of bytes allocated to classification in a number domain is predetermined” (refer to Col 7, Lines 25-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Hunter, Park and O’Neill because O’Neill’s teaching of “wherein the number of bytes allocated to classification in a number domain is predetermined” would improve

the Hunter and Park's system by allowing the system to expertise the processing of user's request by processing the numerical IP address rather than the domain name address.

6. Referring to claim 14: Hunter, Park and O'Neill disclosed the system of claim 13, Hunters further discloses means for receiving the number domain (Col 5, lines 5-6, linkage code) corresponding to the letter domain (Col 5, lines 13-18 URL link associated to the linkage code) from an operator the site (Col 5, lines 13-18 teach the routing server as the operator of the site); means for determining whether the number domain exists in the pre-stored number domain (Col 5, lines 13-16 teach the URL link being retrieved based on the linkage code which implies that the information relating to the linkage code was pre-stored); and means for registering the received number domain as a number domain of the site the number domain does not exist in the pre-stored number domain (Col 9, line 45 discloses registration process and Col 5, lines 24-26 teach the routing identification code (RID) being cached for future rapid lookup).

7. Referring to claim 15, Hunter discloses an internet connection system using a mobile telephone, the system comprising:

means for receiving an internet connection request signal from the mobile telephone (the abstract discloses a system that receives a request to access the internet through receiving a linkage codes from a cell phone);

means for determining whether the received internet connection request signal is a number domain connection request signal or a letter domain connection request signal (Col 5,

lines 58-65 teach that the linkage code is numeric, i.e. number domain; Col 2, lines 40-56 and Col 4, lines 65-67 teach a client software program, a program that process/decode the received linkage code, decoding involves the determining and checking the type of the code received), wherein the number domain connection request signal comprises an identifier for identifying the number domain connection request signal (RID, refer to Col 6, Lines 35-37), a number domain inputted by a user (UID + RID inputted by user, refer to Col 5, Lines 60-61), and a user index for identifying the user (UID identified the user, refer to Col 6, Lines 60-67);

means for analyzing a number structure of a number domain of the number domain connection request signal if the number domain connection request signal is received, wherein the number domain comprises a contents classification number, and a second domain number (Col 2, lines 40-56 and Col 4, lines 65-67 teach a client software program, a program that process/decode the received linkage code; Col 7, lines 19-39 teach how the linkage code is broken up and utilized to retrieve corresponding URL; Col 5, lines 1-18 and Col 7, lines 19-24 teach that the linkage code contains subcodes: the routing identification code (RID) and item identification (IID), Hunter also discloses that the linkage code can be a customized format which implies that it may include a classification number, a first domain number and a second domain number);

means for determining whether the analyzed number structure exists in pre-stored number structure (figure 3A, elements 301-302 depicts the step for determining if the linkage code exists in pre-stored memory. Col 5, lines 24-26 and Col 6, lines 37-40 teach the database that stores the URL associated with the linkage code);

means for converting the number domain into a letter domain if the analyzed number structure exists in the pre-stored number structure (Col 5, lines 13-16 and Col 7, lines 23-25 the URL link associated to the linkage code/RID are the letter domain associated to the linkage code); and means for transmitting information of a site corresponding to the converted letter domain through a network (Col 8, lines 55-56 teach the web content being transfer to the mobile communication device) in a divided size corresponding to a size of a display of the mobile terminal (refer to Col 2, Lines 5-20, Col 6, lines 11-43, Col 8, Lines 34-50, disclosing utilizing the WAP which allow to resize the media content at the server so that the content can display on the mobile devices) wherein the second domain number is a number corresponding to a name of the site (Col 7, lines 22-24 teach the routing identification number (RID) that corresponds to the URL template, where URL template contains the name of the site) and corresponding to a letter designated on a key pad of the mobile telephone (Col 5, lines 1-7 and lines 54-65 teach the number domain is the number associated to the cell phone numeric keypad).

Although Hunter disclosed the invention substantially as claimed, Hunter is silent on “the number domain comprises a first domain number and the first domain is a highest level domain”

Park, in an analogous art discloses “the number domain comprises a first domain number and the first domain is a highest level domain (refer to 0043)”

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Hunter and Park because Park's teaching of “the number domain comprises a first domain number and the first domain is a highest level domain” would improve Hunter's system by reducing system's complexity and introduce the direct channel.

Although Hunter and Park disclosed the invention substantially as claimed, Hunter and Park are silent regarding “wherein the number of bytes allocated to classification in a number domain is predetermined”.

O’Neill, in an analogous art discloses “wherein the number of bytes allocated to classification in a number domain is predetermined” (refer to Col 7, Lines 25-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Hunter, Park and O’Neill because O’Neill’s teaching of “wherein the number of bytes allocated to classification in a number domain is predetermined” would improve the Hunter and Park’s system by allowing the system to expertise the processing of user’s request by processing the numerical IP address rather than the domain name address.

8. Referring to claim 16, Hunter discloses: a system for connecting to the Internet wirelessly using a number-based domain, the system comprising:

a memory in which a program is stored (Col 9, lines 42-58 teach program running on a computer system/machine. It is inherent for a computer system to have memory/storage); and

a processor executing the program coupled to the memory (Col 7, lines 57-58 teach program components can be distinct processes running on the same computer machines, computer machines would have processor to run the program), wherein the program performs a method comprising:

receiving an internet connection request signal from a mobile terminal (the abstract discloses a system that receives a request to access the internet through receiving a linkage codes



from a cell phone; Col 1, lines 24-27, Col 2, lines 14-15, linkage code is enter into the mobile terminal);

determining whether the received internet connection request signal is a number domain connection request signal (Col 1, lines 24-27 and Col 5, lines 58-61 linkage code is represented by numerical digit; Col 2, lines 40-56 and Col 4, lines 65-67 teach a client software program, a program that process/decode the received linkage code, decoding involves the determining and checking the type of the code received.), wherein the number domain connection request signal comprises an identifier for identifying the number domain connection request signal (RID, refer to Col 6, Lines 35-37), a number domain inputted by a user (UID + RID inputted by user, refer to Col 5, Lines 60-61), and a user index for identifying the user (UID identified the user, refer to Col 6, Lines 60-67);

determining whether a number domain of the number domain connection request signal exists in a pre-stored number structure, wherein the number domain comprises a contents classification number, and a second domain number (figure 3A, elements 301-302 depicts the step for determining if the linkage code exists in pre-stored memory; Col 5, lines 1-18 and Col 7, lines 19-24 teach that the linkage code contains subcodes: the routing identification code (RID) and item identification (IID), Hunter also discloses that the linkage code can be a customized format which implies that it may include a classification number, a first domain number and a second domain number),

converting the number domain into a letter domain if the number domain exists in the pre-stored number structure (Col 5, lines 24-26 and Col 6, lines 37-40 teach the database that stores the URL associated with the linkage code; conversion of the inputted number domain into

letter domain is taught in Col 4, lines 65-67 as decoded linkage code. Col 7, lines 22-24 teach RID within the linkage code is used to obtain the URL address, where the URL address are the letter domain); and

transmitting information of a website corresponding to the converted letter domain to the mobile terminal through a network by the program (Col 2, lines 53-56 and Col 8, lines 55-56 web content being transfer to the mobile communication device by client program) in a divided size corresponding to a size of a display of the mobile terminal (refer to Col 2, Lines 5-20, Col 6, lines 11-43, Col 8, Lines 34-50, disclosing utilizing the WAP which allow to resize the media content at the server so that the content can display on the mobile devices) wherein the second domain number is a number corresponding to a name of the website (Col 7, lines 22-24 teach the routing identification number (RID) that corresponds to the URL template, where URL template contains the name of the site) and corresponding to a letter designated on a key pad of the mobile terminal (Col 5, lines 1-7 and lines 54-65 teach the number domain is the number associated to the cell phone numeric keypad).

Although Hunter disclosed the invention substantially as claimed, Hunter is silent on “the number domain comprises a first domain number and the first domain is a highest level domain”

Park, in an analogous art discloses “the number domain comprises a first domain number and the first domain is a highest level domain (refer to 0043)”

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Hunter and Park because Park's teaching of “the number domain comprises a first domain number and the first domain is a highest level domain” would improve Hunter's system by reducing system's complexity and introduce the direct channel.

Although Hunter and Park disclosed the invention substantially as claimed, Hunter and Park are silent regarding “wherein the number of bytes allocated to classification in a number domain is predetermined”.

O’Neill, in an analogous art discloses “wherein the number of bytes allocated to classification in a number domain is predetermined” (refer to Col 7, Lines 25-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Hunter, Park and O’Neill because O’Neill’s teaching of “wherein the number of bytes allocated to classification in a number domain is predetermined” would improve the Hunter and Park’s system by allowing the system to expertise the processing of user’s request by processing the numerical IP address rather than the domain name address.

9. Referring to claim 17, Hunter discloses: a system for connecting to the Internet wirelessly using a number-base domain, the system comprising (Col 1, lines 24-27 system to connect a wireless device to the internet using linkage code, Col 5, lines 57-60 linkage code is numeric digits):

a memory in which program is stored (Col 9, lines 42-58 teach program running on a computer system/machine. It is inherent for a computer system to have memory/storage); and

a processor executing the program coupled to the memory (Col 7, lines 57-58 teach program components can be distinct processes running on the same computer machines, computer machines would have processor to run the program), wherein the program performs a method comprising:

receiving an internet connection request signal from a mobile terminal (Col 1, lines 24-27, Col 2, lines 14-15, request to connect to the internet by entering the linkage code into the mobile terminal);

determining whether the received internet connection request signal is a number domain connection request signal or a letter domain connection request signal (Col 5, lines 58-65 teach that the linkage code is numeric, i.e. number domain; Col 2, lines 40-56 and Col 4, lines 65-67 teach a client software program, a program that process/decode the received linkage code, decoding involves the determining and checking the type of the code received.), wherein the number domain connection request signal comprises an identifier for identifying the number domain connection request signal (RID, refer to Col 6, Lines 35-37), a number domain inputted by a user (UID + RID inputted by user, refer to Col 5, Lines 60-61), and a user index for identifying the user (UID identified the user, refer to Col 6, Lines 60-67);

analyzing a number structure of a number domain of the number domain connection request signal if the number domain connection request signal is received, wherein the number domain comprises a contents classification number and a second domain number (Col 2, lines 40-56 and Col 4, lines 65-67 teach a client software program, a program that process/decode the received linkage code; Col 7, lines 19-39 teach how the linkage code is broken up and utilized to retrieve corresponding URL; Col 5, lines 1-18 and Col 7, lines 19-24 teach that the linkage code contains subcodes: the routing identification code (RID) and item identification (IID), Hunter also discloses that the linkage code can be a customized format which implies that it may include a classification number, a first domain number and a second domain number);

determining whether the analyzed number structure exists in pre-stored number structure (figure 3A, elements 301-302 depicts the step for determining if the linkage code exists in pre-stored memory. Col 5, lines 24-26 and Col 6, lines 37-40 teach the database that stores the URL associated with the linkage code);

converting the number domain into a letter domain if the analyzed number structure exists in the pre-stored number structure (conversion of the inputted number domain into letter domain is taught in Col 4, lines 65-67 as decoded linkage code. Col 7, lines 22-24 teach RID within the linkage code is used to obtain the URL address, where the URL address are the letter domain); and

transmitting information of a site corresponding to the converted letter domain through a network by the program (Col 2, lines 53-56 and Col 8, lines 55-56 web content being transfer to the mobile communication device by client program) in a divided size corresponding to a size of a display of the mobile terminal (refer to Col 2, Lines 5-20, Col 6, lines 11-43, Col 8, Lines 34-50, disclosing utilizing the WAP which allow to resize the media content at the server so that the content can display on the mobile devices) wherein the second domain number is a number corresponding to a name of the website (Col 7, lines 22-24 teach the routing identification number (RID) that corresponds to the URL template, where URL template contains the name of the site) and corresponding to a letter designated on a key pad of the mobile terminal (Col 5, lines 1-7 and lines 54-65 teach the number domain is the number associated to the cell phone numeric keypad).

Although Hunter disclosed the invention substantially as claimed, Hunter is silent on “the number domain comprises a first domain number and the first domain is a highest level domain”

Park, in an analogous art discloses “the number domain comprises a first domain number and the first domain is a highest level domain (refer to 0043)”

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Hunter and Park because Park’s teaching of “the number domain comprises a first domain number and the first domain is a highest level domain” would improve Hunter’s system by reducing system’s complexity and introduce the direct channel.

Although Hunter and Park disclosed the invention substantially as claimed, Hunter and Park are silent regarding “wherein the number of bytes allocated to classification in a number domain is predetermined”.

O’Neill, in an analogous art discloses “wherein the number of bytes allocated to classification in a number domain is predetermined” (refer to Col 7, Lines 25-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine Hunter, Park and O’Neill because O’Neill’s teaching of “wherein the number of bytes allocated to classification in a number domain is predetermined” would improve the Hunter and Park’s system by allowing the system to expertise the processing of user’s request by processing the numerical IP address rather than the domain name address.

### ***Conclusion***

**Examiner’s Notes:** Examiner has cited particular Cols and line numbers in the references applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from

the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner. In the case of amending the claimed invention, Applicant is respectfully requested to indicate the portion(s) of the specification which dictate(s) the structure relied on for proper interpretation and also to verify and ascertain the metes and bounds of the claimed invention.

A shortened statutory period for reply to this Office action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Karen C. Tang whose telephone number is (571)272-3116. The examiner can normally be reached on M-THR 8 - 6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on (571)272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Karen C Tang/

Examiner, Art Unit 2451